AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

1. (Currently Amended) A room temperature fast-curable saturated hydrocarbon polymer composition comprising

(A) a saturated hydrocarbon polymer having at least one hydrolyzable silyl group at an end of a backbone and/or an end of a side chain per molecule and with a number average molecular weight in the range of 500 to 50,000,

(B) a carbonyl compound having at least two carbonyl groups per molecule, including one carbonyl group and another carbonyl group located at the β-position relative to the one carbonyl group, and

(C) an organic compound having at least one NH_2 group per molecule,

the β-carbonyl group in component (B) being reactive with the NH_2 group in component (C) so that the dehydrating condensation reaction of the β-carbonyl group with NH_2 group is an irreversible reaction.

2. (Original) The composition of claim 1 wherein components (B) and (C) are present in amounts to provide 0.001 to 1 mole of the β-carbonyl group and 0.001 to 1 mole of the NH_2 group per 100 g of component (A), respectively.

3. (Original) The composition of claim 1 wherein component (B) is a compound having at least one silicon atom.

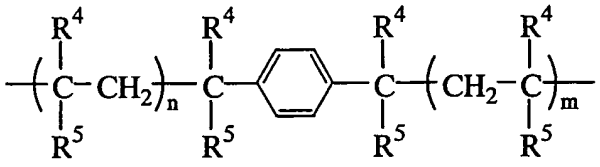
4. (Original) The composition of claim 1, further comprising (D) 5 to 400 parts by weight of calcium silicate per 100 parts by weight of component (A).

5. (Original) The composition of claim 1, further comprising (E) 5 to 400 parts by weight of calcium carbonate surface treated with a fatty acid ester per 100 parts by weight of component (A).

6. (Original) The composition of claim 1, further comprising per 100 parts by weight of component (A), (F) 0.05 to 30 parts by weight of a compound obtained by combining 1 mole of γ-aminopropyltrimethoxysilane or γ-aminopropyltriethoxysilane with 1 to 4 moles of γ-glycidoxypropyltrimethoxysilane or γ-glycidoxypropyltriethoxysilane, and heating for ripening.

7. (Original) A double-glazed glass pane using the composition of claim 1 as a sealant.

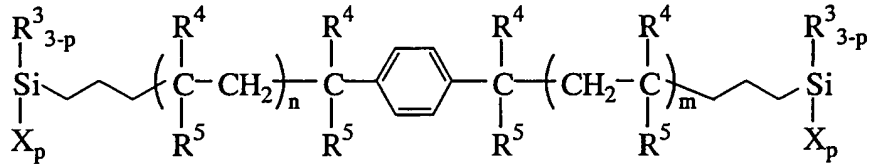
8. (New) The composition of claim 1 wherein the saturated hydrocarbon polymer (A) has in the backbone a structure of the general formula (2) :



(2)

wherein R^4 and R^5 which may be the same or different are substituted or unsubstituted monovalent hydrocarbon groups, m and n are such positive integers that the polymers have a number average molecular weight in the range of 500 to 50,000.

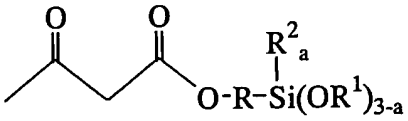
9. (New) The composition of claim 8 wherein the saturated hydrocarbon polymer (A) has the following general formula:



(3)

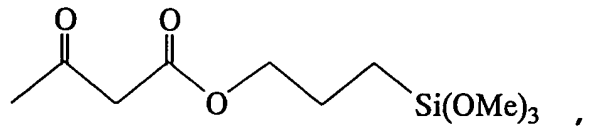
wherein R^3 to R^5 which may be the same or different are substituted or unsubstituted monovalent hydrocarbon groups, X is a hydrolyzable group, p is an integer of 1 to 3, m and n are positive integers as defined above.

10. (New) The composition of claim 1 wherein the carbonyl compound (B) is at least one selected from the group consisting of acetoacetates, diketones, and silicon atom-bearing compounds represented by the following formula:

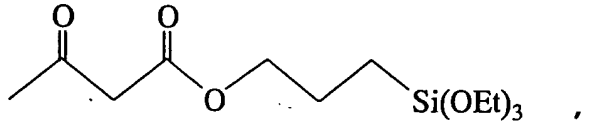


wherein R is a divalent hydrocarbon group, R^1 and R^2 which may be the same or different are substituted or unsubstituted monovalent hydrocarbon groups, and "a" is 0, 1 or 2.

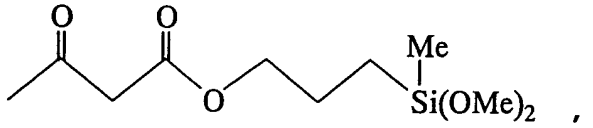
11. (New) The composition of claim 10 wherein the carbonyl compound (B) is at least one selected from the group consisting of methyl acetoacetate, ethyl acetoacetate, propyl acetoacetate, butyl acetoacetate, 2,4-pentanedione, 2,4-hexanedione, 1,3-cyclohexanedione, and silicon atom-bearing compounds shown below:



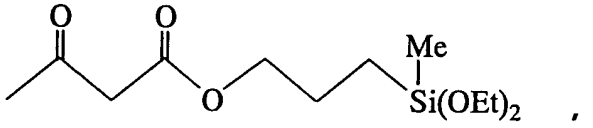
,



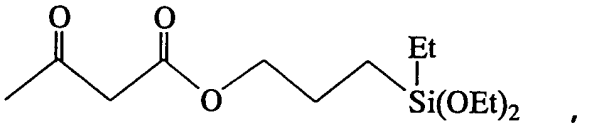
,



,



, and



,

wherein Me is methyl and Et is ethyl.

12. (New) The composition of claim 1 wherein the amino-bearing organic compound is one in which the α-carbon atom of the amino group is primary or secondary or a member of an aromatic ring.